



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/915,100	07/25/2001	Michael J. McMahon	769-236 Div.2	7902
29540	7590	10/29/2003		
PITNEY, HARDIN, KIPP & SZUCH LLP 685 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10017-4024				
			EXAMINER SIPOS, JOHN	
			ART UNIT 3721	PAPER NUMBER 25
DATE MAILED: 10/29/2003				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

NYK

Office Action Summary	Application N .	Applicant(s)	
	09/915,100	MCMAHON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John Sipos	3721	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 September 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 6-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

REJECTIONS OF CLAIMS BASED ON FORMAL MATTERS

The specification is objected to under 37 CFR 1.71 as failing to adequately teach how to make and use the invention, i.e. failing to provide an enabling disclosure. (A rejection of claims based on this objection follows this paragraph.) The disclosure does not state that the zipper is “remaining interlocked during the said step of inserting said slider”. The specification merely states on page 6, lines 5-15, the slider is preferably inserted at closing end of the zipper with the zipper “initially interlocked” and nowhere does the specification sets forth the state of the zipper during the slider insertion step. Furthermore, since the insertion of the slider cannot take place without opening the closure elements at least at the point of insertion, it is inaccurate to state that the closure elements remain interlocked during the slider insertion step.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under **35 U.S.C. ' 112, first paragraph**, as being predicated on an **insufficient disclosure** for the reasons set forth in the objection to the specification set forth above.

The amendments filed 2/21/2003 and 5/16/2003 are objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132 because they introduce new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132 states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: the interlocked state of the zipper during application of the slider.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 6-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 09/631,179. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the only differences are that the claims of the '100 application claims do not recite the insertion of the slider onto the zippers after filling the bags with a product. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the sliders of the claim 6 process of the '100 application after the filling step since the timing of the slider application, i.e. before or after the filling step, would have been merely a matter of obvious design consideration since it doesn't solve any stated problem and the process would perform equally well regardless of the sequence of these steps.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

REJECTIONS OF CLAIMS BASED ON PRIOR ART

Claims 6-8 are rejected under **35 U.S.C. ' 103** as being unpatentable over the patent to Herz (3,790,992) in view of Machacek (6,047,450) or Richardson (5,442,838) or Herrington (5,067,208) or in the alternative Machacek (6,047,450) or Richardson (5,442,838) or Herrington (5,067,208) in view of Herz (3,790,992). The patent to Herz shows the process of applying sliders to connected bags that comprise a continuous zipper (see column 3, lin3 51 et seq.) but it does not show the application of sliders to fully interlocked fasteners. The Machacek, Richardson and Herrington patents show the application of sliders to the outside of the fasteners constructed so that the fasteners may remain interlocked during application of the sliders. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to either substitute a fastener/slider such as shown by Machacek or Richardson or Herrington for the fastener/slider of Herz or form the bags of Machacek or Richardson or Herrington in connected form and apply the sliders to the connected bags as shown by Herz to achieve a more efficient and continuous operation. The timing of the filling operation is not critical and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to fill the bags either before or after the application of the slider.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under **35 U.S.C. ' 103** as being unpatentable over the patent to Herz (3,790,992) in view of Machacek (6,047,450) or Richardson (5,442,838) or Herrington (5,067,208) and further in view of Thomas (5,788,378) or in the alternative Machacek (6,047,450) or Richardson (5,442,838) or Herrington (5,067,208) in view of Herz (3,790,992) and further in view of Thomas (5,788,378). The above references do not show the application of sliders to a filled bag. The patent to Thomas shows a packaging process which comprises forming a bag (see Figures 3-5), filling the bag (see column 6, line 2), sealing the bag (see

column 5, line 61 et seq. and Figures 4 and 5), sealing opposing tracks of a zipper to the bag top (see column 2, lines 53-59 and 6, line 3 et seq.) and finally placing a slider over the zipper (column 2, line 60 et seq.). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to place the product of the basic references in the bag prior to placing the slider over the zipper as shown by Thomas to avoid contact of the product with the slider.

RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S ARGUMENTS

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are not found to be persuasive.

Applicant argues that Hertz "never contemplated the filling the bag on a form, fill and seal machine". The claims do not recite a form, fill and seal machine or process. In fact the sealing of the bags is never claimed.

Regarding the interlocked condition of the fasteners, it is noted that although Hertz does not set forth the interlocked condition of the fasteners it is merely a matter of the specific type of fastener/slider being used that would determine the condition of the fastener at the time of the application of the slider. It is well known in the zipper/slider art to use fasteners which do not require the opening of the fastener during application. These include, two piece sliders that are applied from the outside of the bag, sliders with fold down sides, sliders with separating blades that do not extend down between the profile elements but rather separate the edges of the bag above the profile elements, snap on sliders that are flexed apart during application, etc. Such well-known sliders are used in the second rejection. Note the patent to Herrington specifically states in column 7 line 67 et seq. that the profiles of the fastener are interlocked during

application of the slider (also note Figures 2,3,5). Similarly the interlocked state of the fastener prior to the application of the slider is shown by the secondary references since they maintain the interlocked state throughout the process.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to **Examiner John Sipos** at telephone number **(703) 308-1882**. The examiner can normally be reached from 6:30 AM to 4:00 PM Monday through Thursday.

The **FAX** number for Group 3700 of the Patent and Trademark Office is **(703) 872-9306**.

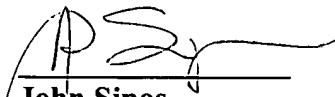
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Peter Vo, can be reached at (703) 308-1789.

Application/Control Number: 09/915,100

Page 7

Art Unit: 3721

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1148.



John Sipos
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3721